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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/451,090	11/30/1999	RAVI SANDHU	GMU-16U	8582

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GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY
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EXAMINER

DINH, KHANH Q

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2155

DATE MAILED: 07/17/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.
09/451,090

Applicant(s)
Sandhu et al

Examiner
Khanh Dinh

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— The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address —

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE THREE MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 (a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on Apr 30, 2002
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-39 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above, claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-39 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claims _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
*See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 2) ☒ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s). _____ 6) ☐ Other:

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DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-39 are presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) do not apply to the examination of this application as the application being examined was not (1) filed on or after November 29, 2000, or (2) voluntarily published under 35 U.S.C. 122(b). Therefore, this application is examined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

3. Claims 1-5, 7-19 and 21-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being clearly anticipated by Wiser et al., US Pat. No.6,385,596.

As to claim 1, Wiser discloses: requesting a http file on a http server (122 fig.1B), retrieving conforming client data (126 fig.1A), inputting said conforming client data into a http client authentication object (see abstract, fig.1A, 1B, col.5 line 43 to col.7 line 26), transmitting the http

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client authentication object and storing the http client authentication object in a storage means on a http client computer means (see col.9 line 39 to col.11 line 62, col.12 lines 12-54 and col.18 line 5 to col.19 line 60).

As to claim 2, Wiser discloses the conforming client data is retrieved from the http client or a storage means on which client data is stored (see col.18 line 5 to col.19 line 60).

As to claim 3, Wiser discloses the conforming client data is the client's IP address or password (see col.16 line 4 to col.19 line 59).

As to claims 4 and 5, Wiser discloses encrypting the client password before inputting the password into the client authentication object and hashing the client password prior to inputting (see col.16 line 4 to col.19 line 60).

As to claim 7, Wiser discloses the conforming client data is a digital signature of the http client on the time-stamp and the inputting is by the client or the http server (see col.20 line 10 to col.21 line 64).

As to claim 8, Wiser discloses encrypting the conforming client data after retrieving conforming client data from the http client see col.16 line 4 to col.19 line 59).

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As to claims 9 and 10, Wiser discloses encrypting the conforming client data using a public-key provided by the http server, wherein said encrypting is performed after retrieving conforming client data from the http client and can be decrypted by the http server using a private-key (see col.10 line 13 to col.12 line 54 and col.16 line 4 to col.19 line 59).

As to claims 11 and 12, Wiser discloses: encrypting the conforming client data using a secret-key, wherein said encrypting is performed after retrieving conforming client data from the http client and be decrypted by the http server using a secret-key (see col.10 line 13 to col.12 line 54, col.16 line 4 to col.19 line 59 and col.21 lines 4-67).

As to claim 13, Wiser discloses: obtaining client data (see abstract, col.5 line 43 to col.7 line 26), encrypting the client data to form encrypted client data and inputting the encrypted client data into a http confidential object (see col.9 line 13 to col.12 line 59 and col.19 lines 11-60).

As to claim 14, Wiser discloses the client data is credit card data, social security number, or a home address (see col.17 line 6 to col.18 line 65).

As to claims 15 and 16, Wiser discloses the encrypting is accomplished using a public-key and private key provided by the http server (see col.10 line 13 to col.12 line 54 and col.19 lines 11-60).

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Claims 17 and 18 are rejected for the same reasons set forth in claims 11 and 12 respectively.

As to claim 19, Wiser discloses: retrieving an authentication object from a http client (see col.9 line 39 to col.11 line 62 and col.18 line 5 to col.19 line 60) and comparing the retrieved authentication object with conforming client data to determine whether retrieved authentication object contains the same conforming client data (i.e., using the delivery server to verify requests and forwarding to the content manager for authentication, fig.1A, 1B, col.4 line 39 to col.11 line 62 and col.12 line 12 to col.13 line 63).

As to claim 21, Wiser discloses comparing the retrieved authentication object is decrypting encrypted conforming client data and determining whether the decrypted conforming client data is the same conforming client data inputted by the client in that same session or is the same conforming; data retrieved by the http server in that session (see col.10 line 13 to col.12 line 54 and col.19 lines 11-60 and col.21 lines 4-67).

Claim 22 is rejected for the same reasons set forth in claim 7.

As to claim 23, Wiser discloses comparing the retrieved authentication object is verifying the digital signature using a public-key and determining whether the digital signature is the http client's digital signature (see col.20 line 10 to col.21 line 64 and col.25 line 5 to col.26 line 53).

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Claim 24 is rejected for the same reasons set forth in claim 1. As to the added limitations, Wiser further discloses creating integrity data from one or more http client objects (see abstract, col.5 line 43 to col.7 line 26 and col.12 line 59).

As to claim 25, Wiser discloses the integrity data is created by public-key based cryptography of the one or more http client objects (see col.10 line 13 to col.12 line 54 and col.19 lines 11-60).

As to claim 26, Wiser discloses the public-key based cryptography is a digital signature of the http server on a message, digest of the one or more http client objects (see col.20 line 10 to col.21 line 64 and col.25 line 5 to col.26 line 53).

As to claim 27, Wiser discloses the integrity data is created by secret-key based cryptography of the one or more http client objects (see col.10 line 13 to col.12 line 54 and col.21 lines 4-67).

As to claim 28, Wiser discloses the secret-key based cryptography is keyed-message digest or HMAC (see col.13 line 3 to col.15 line 61 and col.17 line 7 to col.18 line 59).

As to claim 29, Wiser discloses a http client authentication object and a client object comprising client data (see col.14 line 13 to col.15 line 61).

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As to claim 30, 32 and 39, Wiser discloses: a client object comprising clien, a client authentication object and a client integrity object (see abstract, fig.1A, 1B, col.5 line 43 to col.7 line 26 and col.9 line 13 to col.12 line 59).

As to claim 31, Wiser discloses the objects are the objects (see col.13 line 3 to col.15 line 61 and col.17 line 7 to col.18 line 59).

As to claim 33, Wiser discloses the electronic transaction is an authentication service, electronic commerce, pay-per-access, or attribute-based access control (see col.6 line 15 to col.8 line 56 and col.15 line 10 to col.16 line 56).

As to claim 34, Wiser discloses: a computer means for requesting a file from a server (122 fig.1B), a means for receiving secure client objects and a storage means comprising a client authentication object (see col.12 lines 12-54 and col.18 line 5 to col.19 line 60).

As to claim 35, Wiser discloses a client authentication object and a client integrity object (see col.12 line 12 to col.13 line 63).

As to claim 36, Wiser discloses requesting a file from a server is an executable program (see col.15 line 19 to col.16 line 65).

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Claim 37 is rejected for the same reasons set forth in claim 1. As to the added limitations, Wiser further discloses a transfer means for transferring a client object to a client system (see col.9 line 13 to col.12 line 59 and col.18 line 5 to col.19 line 59).

As to claim 38, Wiser discloses the client object means further comprising a means for inputting a client integrity object (see col.18 line 5 to col.19 line 60).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5. Claims 6 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Weiser US pat. No.6,385,597 in view of Klingman US pat. No.5,729,594.

Wesiser's teachings still applied as in item 3 above. Wiser further discloses the conforming client data is the client's IP address, password or digital signature of the client (see

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col.16 line 4 to col.19 line 60). Wiser does not specifically disclose a Kerberos ticket. However, the use of Kerberos ticket in cryptography is generally well known in the art as disclosed by Klingman (see col.3 lines 6-59). It would have been obvious if not inherent to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize such well known feature in the computer network of Wiser support secure online transactions because it would have allowed registered users to write electronic checks to other users securely (see Klingman's col.3 lines 5-60).

Other prior art cited

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- a. O'Neil et al. US patent no.5,987,440.
- b. Ramasubramani et al., US patent no.6,233,577.
- c. Derby, US pat. No.6,314,521.
- d. Herman et al., US apt. No.6,341,353.
- e. Klingman, US pat. No.5,729,594.

Conclusion

7. Claims 1-39 are rejected.

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8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Khanh Dinh whose telephone number is (703) 308-8528. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:00 A.m. to 5:00 P.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ayaz R. Sheikh, can be reached on (703) 305-9648. The fax phone numbers for this group are:

After Final: (703) 746-7239


Official: (703) 746-7239

Non-Official/ Draft: (703) 746-7240

A shortened statutory period for reply is set to expire THREE months from the mailing date of this communication. Failure to respond within the period for response will cause the application to become abandoned (35 U.S.C. Sect.133). Extensions of time may be obtained under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(A).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305 -9600.

Khanh Dinh
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2155
7/10/2002


AYAZ SHEIKH
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100